

SENATE IN FAVOR OF UNDERWOOD AMENDMENT

Agrees to Plan for Committee to Investigate District and U. S. Relations.

SQUARE DEAL ASSURED BOTH SIDES, IS BELIEF

Representative Page May Head House Side—Writers of “Johnson Amendment.”

The Senate agreed to the Underwood amendment to the District appropriation bill soon after meeting today, which means that the relations between the United States and the District of Columbia will be investigated thoroughly by a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives. Announcement of the Senate's concurrence was made in the House, but the understanding is that Speaker Clark will not appoint the House members of the committee until the Vice President makes the appointments for the Senate.

The Speaker told Representative Page of North Carolina, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the District bill in the House, that he would like a conference with the North Carolina member before making the announcement in the House. Although no confirmation could be obtained, there is a growing impression at the Capitol that Representative Page will be the first member of the committee from the House.

Desires Square Deal.

Vice President Marshall intends to go over the situation with great care, as he has strong ideas on the subject of a square deal for the District of Columbia and has expressed himself as desiring to make the Senate appointments absolutely fair both to the District and to the United States. It is probable that at a late hour today that his announcement would not be made until tomorrow or even the day following.

Representative Page will endeavor to have the committee evenly balanced if it should appear that there is danger of it being radical one way or the other. He will also counsel that the House membership of the committee will include men not only of even temperament, but men who are capable of handling the proposition firmly on the House floor.

Trust in Speaker Clark.

Speaker Clark, who knows the District situation as well as any man in Congress, also knows the capabilities of his colleagues, and there is a feeling in the House that the Speaker will be absolutely square, as usual, in making his announcement.

It developed today that the so-called “Johnson amendment” was written by Representative Johnson of North Carolina, and that it was in the nature of a compromise for a proposed amendment to the District of Columbia bill. It was understood that these members were in an effort to reach a compromise between the half-and-half principle, and on the Johnson side, there was a feeling that it was being radical one way or the other. It was also understood that the House membership of the committee will include men not only of even temperament, but men who are capable of handling the proposition firmly on the House floor.

Situation in Next Congress.

Members of the House who voted Saturday, 165 to 151, to adopt the Underwood amendment, providing for a joint committee to investigate the District's local relations with the United States will be fairly divided in strength in the next Congress. Of the 165 who voted for the Underwood amendment 147 will return to the next Congress, and of the 151 who opposed it 127 will return. The Underwood committee will be enrolled in the next Congress.

Representative Hays, Gardner and Talbot, who did not vote Saturday, are expected to return. Representative Brumbaugh of Ohio, who did not vote Saturday, is expected to return. Representative Hays, Gardner and Talbot, who did not vote Saturday, are expected to return. Representative Brumbaugh of Ohio, who did not vote Saturday, is expected to return.

Those Voting Against Motion.

Members of the next House who voted against the Underwood amendment include Representatives Mann, Goodell, Moore and Britten, all of whom were in the House Saturday, but who voted against the Underwood amendment in an effort to get a chance to support the Mann preferential motion. That motion was to confer with the Senate and the District of Columbia, and to bring into the House a bill to amend the District of Columbia Organic Act of 1801, so as to provide for a joint committee to investigate the District's local relations with the United States.

WILSON WOULD END OHIO COAL STRIKE

Representative Francis Says President Is Willing to Aid When Possible.

REFERS SEAMEN'S BILL TO STATE DEPARTMENT

If It Conflicts With Treaties Will Be Vetoed—Many Measures to Be Signed.

President Wilson may be asked to take a hand in the attempted adjustment of the strike in the bituminous coal fields of Ohio. Representative Francis of that state, who saw the President today, said that the people of his district earnestly hoped that the strike can be settled. Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor is scheduled to see a number of the officials interested in the trouble today, in an effort to seek the basis for a settlement.

Daniel J. Keefe and Hywell Davies, the mediators who were appointed to investigate the situation and endeavor to secure a settlement, have reported to Secretary Wilson that the prospects are not bright, and it now lies with the administration to find means to end the strike, if possible.

The President is willing to give whatever aid is in his power, but he will take no steps pending the negotiations Secretary Wilson will carry on.

Will See Both Sides.

The first conference Secretary Wilson will have this afternoon will be with John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Frank J. Hayes, vice president; William J. Green, secretary-treasurer, and John Moore, president of the Ohio district organization.

Secretary Wilson also expects to confer with representatives of the operators in the next few days. He has not made appointments for these visitors, but understands some of the operators are in Washington and will be glad to see him. Secretary Wilson said today that he has not yet exhausted all efforts to end the strike and that it is not likely the President will be asked to take any direct action within the next few weeks.

Invited to Chattanooga.

President Wilson today received an invitation to address the Southern Conference for Education and Industry at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 27 to 30. The invitation was presented by a delegation consisting of Senator Camden of Kentucky, vice president of the conference; Representative Asquith of Alabama, a member of the executive committee; Representative Abernethy of Alabama, Senators Lea and Shields, representing the conference; and J. J. Joyner, president of the conference.

The President said that the gathering would be very much to go, but he could not make a promise now. He would try to get to Chattanooga, but he would not promise to go. He would try to get to Chattanooga, but he would not promise to go.

Confers With Davies.

The President conferred for some time today with Joseph Davies, who presided over the next federal trade commission, about the organization and initial work of the commission, which it is presumed the Senate will confirm in spite of talk about Davies' resignation. Davies is expected to carry on this work. There is no law that would prevent this action on his part, although it is not likely that some of the members, whose confirmation might be in doubt when the Senate again meets, would relish the idea of Davies' resignation.

May Delay Pacific Trip.

The White House has not made definite plans for the President's trip to the San Francisco exposition. He is scheduled to reach there March 21, but there are strong intimations that owing to the European situation he may postpone the trip until a later time. The President is reluctant to leave Washington with the European situation so unsettled, and with so many big questions pending for adjustment. He would be in close touch with the White House throughout his journey to and from San Francisco, but that would not be right on the job, according to his idea, and there is much doubt whether he will make the trip at the time originally fixed.

May Veto Seamen's Bill.

The most pressing legislative question before the President today was whether to sign or veto the seamen's bill passed by the Senate. The bill reached the White House today and will be referred to the State Department for report as to whether it violates certain existing treaties. If found to be in violation, the President is expected to veto it. Mr. Wilson has been urged to veto it, and he is expected to do so.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO CONTINUE IN U. S.

Published Report of His Recall Declared “Deliberate Trick of English Agents.”

Baron Treutler's Experience.

Baron Treutler, who is said to have been selected to succeed Count von Bernstorff, is a close personal friend and boon companion of the emperor. He is a diplomat of wide experience. While he is accredited as Prussian ambassador to the United States, he is now at the battle front with the kaiser. Baron Treutler was formerly minister to Norway. He has frequently accompanied the emperor on his yachting trips as a representative of the foreign office.

Reports that Count von Bernstorff would be recalled had been frequent recently, and in well informed circles there had been a disposition to believe that he would be recalled.

It was stated that the charges made by Richard Peter Steger intended to impugn the court of Bavaria, the naval attaché of the German embassy, in the passport frauds, which Steger had confessed, had not been regarded by the United States government as making it wise to recall him.

It was stated at the White House that there was no foundation for any suggestion of a recall of Count von Bernstorff. The State Department had no knowledge on the part of Count von Bernstorff concerning any issue of passports by the State Department.

It was also stated that the charges made by Richard Peter Steger intended to impugn the court of Bavaria, the naval attaché of the German embassy, in the passport frauds, which Steger had confessed, had not been regarded by the United States government as making it wise to recall him.

Probable Cause of Embarrassment.

It was gathered from guarded statements made in official circles that the United States government might be embarrassed if Count von Bernstorff were recalled, and if the recall were attributed to the disclosures made by Steger. The rumors that Count von Bernstorff would be withdrawn from the United States were in circulation prior to Steger's arrest, and in the quarters where they found credence there were believed to be based on reasons that had been discussed for several months.

The suspicion that Dr. Dernberg, former German colonial minister, had come to America, and that he was serving as the personal agent of the German emperor and not merely to discuss the German cause in the United States is now to be regarded as a serious matter. It is not known definitely that Dr. Dernberg is in the United States, but there is a strong belief that he has come here, and that he is serving as the personal agent of the German emperor.

AN ORDEAL FOR AVIATORS.

Floated for Two Days in North Sea With Wrecked Machine.

LONDON, March 1.—The Lowestoft correspondent of the Daily Mail sends a statement made by two German aviators who were found clinging to their machine in the North Sea and brought into Lowestoft Saturday. The aviators said they had come on a scouting expedition to England the same day that German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Colchester, Brintree and other towns. This was last Sunday. They were fired at by a British warship, the aviators declared, and one of their planes was broken, which compelled them to alight on the North sea last Sunday afternoon.

ALLIES BOUND TO WIN, ASQUITH TELLS HOUSE

LONDON, March 1, 4:25 p.m.—Speaking in the house of commons today, Premier Asquith made the declaration that at no time had the government been more confident than today that the allies ultimately would achieve victory.

ALLIES TO BLOCKADE GERMANY. PREMIER ASQUITH ANNOUNCES

Tells House of Commons “Piracy” of Enemy Has Made the Step Necessary.

ROUMANIA IN A FORMAL PACT TO JOIN FORCES WITH ALLIES, MEMBER OF CABINET ASSERTS

Bucharest Reports That Reserves Have Been Ordered to Mobilize March 13, and Are Expected to Take the Field in April.

PARIS, March 1.—Take Jonescu, Roumanian minister of the interior, informed a meeting of conservative democrats who were discontented with the party's policy, according to special dispatches from Bucharest, that J. J. C. Bratiano, former premier and minister of the interior, had concluded a formal agreement for common action with the triple entente powers (Great Britain, France and Russia).

The loan is cited as proof. Proof of this would be found, Jonescu said, in the Roumanian loan made in London, which it would have been impossible to arrange if the Bucharest cabinet had not reached a categorical statement of its position.

A Bucharest newspaper has announced that ten classes of reserves have been called out for March 13 and that senior students in the military colleges have been drafted into the regular army, with the rank of non-commissioned officers.

Agreement With Bulgaria.

LONDON, March 1, 9:15 a.m.—An important agreement has been reached, says a Sofia dispatch to Reuters Telegram Company, between the Roumanian and Bulgarian railway administrations providing for the passage of freight trains through both countries without the transfer of shipments.

Expect Roumania's Help.

The confident belief has been expressed in England, France and Russia that Roumania eventually would enter the war on the side of the allies. A dispatch from Paris on February 24 said the Matin's Bucharest correspondent had obtained information that Nicholas Misu, Roumanian minister to London, soon would return to England with a note assuring the British government that the



THE MAN WHO FORGOT.

FRENCH AND GERMANS CLASH IN CHAMPAGNE

LONDON, March 1.—In the western theater of the war interest is centering on the fighting in the Champagne district, where fierce attack and counter-attack have marked the operations of the last week.

Berlin claims to have repulsed the continued French advances in this region, while Paris asserts the French troops have been successful in making progress and repulsing the German counter-attacks.

Paris claims also the capture of 2,000 yards of trenches to the northwest and north of Beauséjour.

BERLIN, March 1 (by wireless).—The official announcement on the progress of the war given out in Berlin today contains a statement that the French forces have begun the use of a special artillery shell which spreads a poisonous gas on exploding.

BRITISH SHIP PROBABLY LOST.

Boat Labeled “Liverpool” Picked Up on the French Coast.

PARIS, March 1.—A dispatch to the Liberte from Morlaix, in the department of Finistere, on the English channel, says that a ship's boat bearing the name “Liverpool” and containing two dead negro seamen was picked up yesterday in the bay of Locquirec, a well known bathing resort, while the men died from exposure or starvation. It is inferred the Liverpool either struck a mine or was torpedoed.

There are four British steamers named Liverpool. The largest of these, a vessel of 3,176 tons, was last reported at Cape Town, South Africa, last October. The others are small craft.

MAY EXHUME BODY.

Decision in Odd Fellows' Home Case to Be Made Today.

NEW YORK, March 1.—At a conference today between Coroner James Dunn of White Plains and District Attorney Martin of Bronx county, the question of exhuming the body of one of the eight inmates of the German Odd Fellows' Home whom Frederick Mors confessed he poisoned, is to be decided.

SENTENCED FOR WIFE MURDER.

John F. J. Ramsden Pleads Guilty of Manslaughter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 1.—John F. J. Ramsden of Syracuse, on trial here for the murder of his wife, pleaded guilty today to manslaughter, first degree. The plea was accepted and the trial came to an abrupt end.

German Losses in East Prussia From Overexertion Heavy.

LONDON, March 1.—A wireless dispatch received from Berlin contains the statement that large numbers of the German soldiers in East Prussia were put out of the fighting through heavy marching. The communication refers to a statement attributed to the German ambassador at Rome, to the effect that the German losses in East Prussia were 100,000, and says: “Our losses are less than a sixth of this number, and consist chiefly of patients suffering from the effects of marching. The battle was won mainly by surprise and quickness and by the determination of our pursuit.”

ALLIES' FLAGS FLY ON TURKISH FORTS

Public Warned, However, Not to Expect Early Capture of Constantinople.

PORT PREPARED TO FLEE TO BRUSA, ASIA MINOR

Germans Said to Have Urged in Vain That Adrianople Be Made Temporary Capital.

LONDON, March 1, 12 noon.—The flags of Great Britain and France are now flying at the entrance to the Dardanelles over the Turkish forts reduced by the sea power of the allies.

While it would appear to be a fact that the allied fleet has reached Chanak, fifteen miles from the Mediterranean entrance to the straits, the British press warns the public not to expect the immediate fall of Constantinople.

Near East Is Stirred.

Nevertheless, the operations of the British and French warships against the sea defenses of Constantinople are creating a tremendous stir in the near east.

Brusa, in Asiatic Turkey, has been selected by the Turks as their new capital in case it becomes necessary to evacuate Constantinople. The Germans in Turkey, it is declared, wanted the Turks to move to Adrianople in European Turkey, but the Turks would have none of this and started shipping their archives to Brusa.

Opposed by Germans.

This statement is based on the following dispatch to the Daily News from its correspondent in Rome:

“According to diplomatic information received in Rome the decision of the Turks to transfer their capital to Brusa, Asia Minor, is in direct opposition to Germany, which wished the transfer, if made, to be to Adrianople.”

“The prophet's mantle, together with all the important relics and treasures, already have been removed to Brusa, where the sultan's harem also has been sent.”

Bombardment Is Continued.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says: “The allies have disembarked detachments of artillery near the destroyed Dardanelles forts and British and French flags are now flying over them.”

“The fleet continued a bombardment of the inner forts Saturday afternoon. A powerful magazine was blown up. There were numerous victims. The fleet had reached as far as the light house near Port Kild Bahr. The forts on the European side have been reduced to silence. Mine-sweeping operations continue.”

“There are 50,000 Turks on the European side and 15,000 on the Asiatic side.”

Egypt Is Deemed Safe.

“It is officially announced,” says the Morning Post's Cairo correspondent, “that the Turks have evacuated the Sinai peninsula.”

“This confirms the belief here that all danger of a second invasion of Egypt is now removed.”

30 KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Reported Casualty on Gunboat Progresso Doubled by Mexican Consul.

CALVESTON, Tex., March 1.—Dispatches reached the Mexican consulate here today telling of an explosion on board the Mexican gunboat Progresso, which resulted in the death of thirty persons, including five women.

The explosion, according to the first report, occurred yesterday morning, while the gunboat was at Progresso.

Bomb Taken Aboard in Barrel.

It is said that what purported to be a barrel of rice sent on board was, in reality, a bomb, prepared by persons opposed to the Carranza regime.

The Mexican consul here has cabled for further information, as he is inclined to doubt the report.

ASKS REPEAL OF ALIEN LAW.

Gov. Whitman Would Abolish the Statute Applying to Foreign Labor.

RUSSIANS MAKING DESPERATE EFFORT TO REGAIN GROUND

Struggle in Northern Poland One of the Most Bitter of the War.

PETROGRAD CLAIMS PLAN OF GERMANS HAS FAILED

Defeat at Pzarnysz. It Is Asserted. Makes Vain Tactics of von Hindenburg.

TERMED A DISORDERLY ROUT

Retreat of Kaiser's Forces Declared to Have Been Most Precipitate in Eastern Theater of Conflict.

LONDON, March 1.—Interest in the fighting along the eastern battle front has been deflected for the moment from the Carpathians to the north of Poland, where the Russians appear to be making a desperate effort to regain the ground Field Marshal von Hindenburg won when he threw them back from East Prussia.

Consequently, the stubborn struggle continues on the line from the Bobr to the Narw, where Grand Duke Nicholas has yet to establish his ascendancy.

Vienna reports a violent engagement in Bukovina without saying anything about the outcome, while Petrograd claims to have checked the Austro-German advance in this region.

Say German Plan Has Failed.

PETROGRAD, March 1, 12:15 p.m.—The highest importance is attached by the Russian military authorities to the German defeat at Pzarnysz. It is asserted by Russian staff officers that the Germans' hope of success during their operations of the last fortnight along the northern front was based upon their confidence in breaking the Russian line at Pzarnysz.

This attempt by the Germans to strengthen the position of their left wing, which was an important part of their plan for a gigantic encircling movement extending from Augustow to Eastern Galicia, is said today by the Russian leaders to have failed definitely.

Retreat Declared a Rout.

The Russians assert that the retirement of the Germans in the north is more precipitate and disorderly than any previous retreat in this theater of the war. They state that the Germans have abandoned large numbers of heavy and light guns, and have even left behind slightly wounded soldiers in an effort to execute a hasty retreat.

This condition of affairs, according to the Russian press, assumes added significance from the fact that the Germans are said to have employed some of their best troops in this fighting.

Were Confident of Success.

There are many indications that the Germans were entirely confident of success.

The reported German plan for undertaking a siege of Grodno would now appear to be venturesome, with the Russians advancing along the left bank of the River Niemen toward East Prussia and endangering the position of the German left flank. The claim is made here that all the German troops which recently crossed the Niemen have again been forced back to the other bank.

Although reports from the operations in Galicia are incomplete, it would appear that the Austrians were making little headway in the attempt to force the Russians to retire from that province.

New Offensive Planned.

The seeming diminished power of the German operations from the Vistula to the Niemen, which is particularly evidenced in the fighting around Pzarnysz, has led the Russian general staff to plan a new offensive movement. According to the general staff, operations are now in a transitory stage, preceding the beginning by the Russians of a general aggressive campaign over the whole of the northern front.

Reports received from Pzarnysz say that the town was almost totally destroyed in the fierce and uninterrupted fighting during the last week. The official reports declare that during the battle, which extended over a wide front toward Ostrowitz, the garrison of the Ostrowitz fortress made a gallant fight and brought back a number of German officers who were observing the operations from the town.

The Russians claim that the Germans advanced in the valley of the Bobr river without sufficient protection, and were fallen upon before they could assume fighting formation. From across the Bobr six German batteries of the Ostrowitz fortress were annihilated by the German battalion, but were effectively silenced by Russian artillery.

Claim Credit for Initiative.

Semi-official announcement is made in Petrograd as follows:

“Russian troops should be credited with the initiative of the offensive movement in the fighting around Pzarnysz, and artillery captured by the Russians north of Grodno are from the best corps of the German armies now in the eastern battle front.”

“Prisoners in the region of Pzarnysz have been notable. We have captured several hundred prisoners in each place. In other sections the Ger-